

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE LUMINA II PROJECT

## CITY OF SAN DIEGO

**Project No. 625830  
APN 646-100-54**

**Submitted to:**

**City of San Diego  
Development Services Department  
1222 First Avenue, MS 501  
San Diego, California 92101**

**Prepared for:**

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444 West Beech Street, Suite 300  
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**And**

**T&B Planning, Inc.  
17542 East 17<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Tustin, California 92780**

**Prepared by:**

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***February 19, 2019***

## **Archaeological Database Information**

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***Report Date:*** February 19, 2019

***Report Title:*** Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Lumina II Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 625830; APN 646-100-54)

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***USGS Quadrangle:*** Otay Mesa, California (7.5 minute)

***Study Area:*** 2380 Cactus Road; APN 646-100-54

***Key Words:*** Phase I survey; negative; City of San Diego; monitoring recommended.

## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

As required by the City of San Diego, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of a parcel northwest of the intersection of Siempre Viva Road and Cactus Road within the Otay Mesa community of the city of San Diego, California (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 646-100-54). The project is located within Section 33, Township 18 South, Range 1 West of the *Otay Mesa, California* USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle. The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the demolition of the existing structures and the development of this parcel for residential use. Maps of the property location have been included in Attachment B. BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on January 22, 2018, accompanied by a Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. No evidence of cultural resources was encountered during the survey.

## **II. SETTING**

The project setting includes both the physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

### *Natural Setting*

The subject property is located within the Otay Mesa community of San Diego, northwest of the intersection of Siempre Viva Road and Cactus Road within the Central Village Specific Plan (CVSP) area. The APE consists of a relatively flat property associated with the flat landscape that characterizes Otay Mesa. To the west of the subject property, Spring Canyon is the major drainage in this area. Elevations on the parcel range from approximately 490 to 515 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Generally, soils within the APE are labeled as Stockpen gravelly clay loam, zero to two percent slopes.

The project is generally situated in a transitional region between the relatively level Otay Mesa and the rolling hills and



**Plate 1: Overview of the project area, facing north.**

gentle slopes at the base of the San Ysidro Mountains to the north and east. This geologic area consists of a series of knolls and mesas that are interrupted by small canyons and drainages located in the Coastal Plains Physiographic Province. Much of this area is composed of Pleistocene and Upper Pliocene marine deposits, currently known as the Lindavista, Sweitzer, and San Diego formations (Biehler 1979). The San Diego Formation is composed of gray friable sandstone and conglomerate and the Lindavista and Sweitzer formations mantle the majority of the mesa tops. Following the deposition of the San Diego Formation, the Lindavista and Sweitzer formations consist of nearshore marine and nonmarine sediments deposited on a wave-cut terrace. The Lindavista Formation is composed of moderate, reddish-brown, interbedded sandstone and conglomerate, and the Sweitzer Formation is composed of brown, reddish-brown, and red poorly sorted sandstone and conglomerate.

The Otay River Valley, located north of the APE, the major canyon bisecting Otay Mesa from east to west, is composed of Quaternary, nonmarine terrace deposits and recent alluvium derived from rocks in the area. The juncture of the coastal plain and foothill provinces to the east is comprised of Plio-Pleistocene, nonmarine deposits, which typically consist of angular metavolcanic detritus. The hills to the north and east of the project are comprised of Jurassic volcanics, a collection of mildly metamorphosed volcanic and volcanoclastic rock formations characterized by the Black Mountain or Santiago Peak Volcanics (Biehler 1979). Santiago Peak Volcanics are represented throughout this area of San Diego County by outcrops of basalt and fine-grained green metavolcanics known locally as felsite.

The biological setting of the project area is dominated by an agricultural vegetative community, which primarily consists of introduced grasses with scant areas of native coastal sage scrub adjacent to drainages. These communities are dependent upon the amount of precipitation that the area receives. The amount of seasonal precipitation is related to the major landforms that exist throughout San Diego County. These environments tend to support a wide variety of wildlife, particularly birds and small mammals (Beauchamp 1986).

### *Cultural Setting*

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region, which continued through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided below.

### **Paleoenvironment**

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present

(YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been between approximately two and a half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this section of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

### **Prehistory**

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to refine these earlier works to a greater extent (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 YBP. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 YBP. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, large projectile points, and few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area due to environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region

around 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is thought to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear at La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

#### Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional oral stories and histories passed down by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture include cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far, though, the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla

Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible hiatus of  $650 \pm 100$  years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ( $1,730 \pm 75$  YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

## **History**

### **Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)**

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), an expedition under Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to places have survived, whereas nearly all of Cabrillo's have faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name of "San Miguel" to the first port where he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

### **Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)**

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). A powerful representative of the king in Mexico, Jose de Gálvez, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769 when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino



Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

#### Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morelos led the revolutionaries, and he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16th of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

#### Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit...pay taxes and lawyer's bills...and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). Raising cattle soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities

of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shippek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland part of the county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), and during the 1920s, the aircraft industry followed suit (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

#### Background Research of Otay Mesa

Previous research has indicated that the majority of sites within the Otay Mesa area represent a repetitive pattern of location characteristics and artifact assemblages (Carrico et al. 1992; Smith 1995). Sites in the vicinity are generally located on elevations near drainages; larger, more diverse sites are located in areas of vegetation transition, while smaller sites are located in zones of single or limited biological resources. Over time, environmental changes during the Archaic Period likely had a significant impact on the subsistence pattern in the Otay Mesa area. Therefore, in inland areas of the coastal zone, such as Otay Mesa, the semi-arid climate resulted in a concentration of water and other resources in drainage areas, resulting in a drainage-oriented settlement pattern.

Since the Spanish intrusion into the region, Otay Mesa has been used for ranching and agriculture. After Mexican independence in the mid-nineteenth century, Rancho Otay (Estudillo) operated under one of the Mexican land grants. Other nearby land grants included Rancho Janal

to the east and Rancho de La Nación to the north. After the United States annexed California, the “Homestead Act” and the “No Fence Act” drew additional Euro-American settlers to Otay Mesa (Gordinier 1966). Expected resources would include ranching, agricultural, homesteading, and farmstead material.

### **III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

This archaeological review encompassed one parcel (APN 646-100-54) northwest of the intersection of Siempre Viva Road and Cactus Road in the community of Otay Mesa (Figures 1 through 3: Attachment B). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) can be characterized as a former ranch/plant nursery property currently containing a single-family residence and wood barn. Within the project parcel, the residence is located in the eastern section along Cactus Road, while the barn is situated in the western half, within a dirt and gravel field. The project proposes the demolition of the existing single-family residence and barn for a multi-family residential development with associated infrastructure (Figure 4: Attachment B).

### **IV. STUDY METHODS**

The archaeological assessment included a reconnaissance of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. The archaeological reconnaissance was monitored by Native American monitor Dennis Linton from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. An archaeological records search and literature review was conducted for the project which included information obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) and data on file with BFSA to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project (Attachment C).

Both prehistoric and historic sites have been recorded within one mile of the project. The archaeological records search revealed that 92 resources have been recorded within one-mile of the project, none of which are located within the Lumina II APE. The majority of the resources within a one-mile radius are prehistoric, and include four temporary camp sites with associated lithic scatters; two temporary camps with bone, shell, and associated lithic scatter; two temporary camps with observable midden and various associated artifacts and features; one habitation site with observable midden and associated lithic and shell scatter; one possible habitation site with associated lithic scatter; two lithic and shell scatters; 26 lithic scatters; two lithic extraction sites; and 27 lithic isolates. The historic sites include one trash deposit; four locations recorded by their locations on historic maps; the Brown Field Auxiliary Naval Air Station historic district; 14 structures associated with the Brown Field Auxiliary Naval Air Station District; remnants of the historic Brown Field Naval Air Station runways; a segment of the historic Otay Mesa Road; the Anderprises Reservoir; and a water pump associated with the Anderprises Reservoir. One additional archaeological site was recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, but in 2016, it

was determined that the site was actually a non-cultural secondary deposit of shell and not an archaeological site.

In addition, the SCIC identified all previous archaeological investigations conducted within one-mile of the project. In total, 97 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE. Five of the previously conducted studies include portions of the Lumina II Project (City of San Diego 2013a, 2013b; Guerrero and Gallegos 2005; Guerrero et al. 2005; Westwood and Blumel 2016), while one recent study for an earlier phase of the Lumina Project included the parcels directly adjacent to the south, west, and north (Garrison and Smith 2018).

In addition to the archaeological records search, BFSa requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files (SLFs) from the NAHC. The results of the SLF records search request have indicated that no known cultural resources are located in the immediate area of the current project. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American parties listed in the NAHC response letter and received three responses. One response from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians stated that the project area has ties to the Kumeyaay Nation. A response from the Jamul Indian Village of California stated that the Otay Mesa region is a huge lithic scatter, while the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians indicated that the project is located beyond the boundaries of their traditional use area but requested to be notified of any major project updates. Original correspondence is provided in Attachment D.

## **V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

### *Background Research*

Otay Mesa is unique in that it contains hundreds of archaeological sites, some of which date to the early and middle Holocene and the beginning of San Diego prehistory (Gallegos et al. 1998; Kyle et al. 1990, 1998). As indicated by the record search results, a number of lithic scatters have been documented throughout Otay Mesa. These lithic scatters are known collectively as the “Otay Smear,” which is characterized as an extensive, yet scant, surface lithic scatter primarily consisting of cores and debitage and occasionally a few tools (Gallegos et al. 1998). The natural abundance of cobble material well suited for making stone tools, associated with the Lindavista and Otay Formations, accounts for the extensive nature of this lithic scatter. Habitation sites and temporary camps are interspersed throughout Otay Mesa and tend to be located near water sources and at the head of drainages. Major habitation sites contain knives, atlatl dart points, milling and cobble tools, cores, drills, hammerstones, scrapers, beads, pendants, bone, and shell, and have ranged in age between 9,500 to 300 YBP (Gallegos et al. 1998; Smith et al. 2004, 2006). Metavolcanic quarries are located in the Jamul and San Ysidro Mountains, near outcrops of Santiago Peak Volcanic materials. The quantity and variety of sites in the Otay Mesa region attests to the availability of tool stone materials, plant and animal resources, and water that provided sustenance to prehistoric populations.

Although five previous studies are mapped within the boundaries of the Lumina II Project, most of the studies are large Environmental Impact Reports or highway or road widening studies which do not directly address the APE. The most relevant studies for the current project are Guerrero et al. (2005), which included the current project parcel, and Garrison and Smith (2018), which was conducted directly adjacent to the current APE.

The Guerrero et al. (2005) study consisted of a compilation of data collected through multiple phases of work conducted between 2003 and 2005. The study encompassed a much larger project area, known as the 169.7-acre Spring Canyon Ranch, that included the current Lumina II APE. As part of the Spring Canyon Ranch Project, Guerrero et al. identified a sparse lithic scatter within the agricultural fields north of the current APE and extended the site boundary of SDI-10,963, a large lithic scatter, to include the newly identified material. In addition, Guerrero et al. conducted a series of site testing studies. Although the study located cultural resources in the vicinity of the current APE, none were identified within the current Lumina II APE (Guerrero et al. 2005).

In 2018, BFSa conducted an updated survey of the parcels directly adjacent to the current APE (Garrison and Smith 2018). As a result of the survey, four historic structures, six isolated prehistoric artifacts, previously recorded Site SDI-14,094, five loci of Site SDI-10,963, and one new archaeological site (SDI-22,261) were located and investigated. Although identified within the proximity of the current Lumina II Project, none of the cultural resources investigated during by BFSa were located near the boundaries of or appeared to extend into the current project parcel. Generally, the resources investigated by BFSa are located to the north within the former agricultural fields. However, given the location of the project APE, the project area is considered highly sensitive for potentially buried cultural resources.



**Plate 2: Overview of the project, facing northeast.**

#### *Field Reconnaissance*

BFSa conducted the archaeological survey of the Lumina II Project on January 22, 2018, accompanied by a Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. to search for any unrecorded resources. The survey was conducted by walking transects in five-meter intervals across the property. The entire property was closely inspected for any evidence of cultural resources. The archaeological survey of the

project focused upon all areas of bare soil, which were closely inspected for artifacts and ecofacts.

At the time of the survey, the property was characterized as a former ranch/plant nursery property currently containing a one-story single-family residence and wood barn. Within the project parcel, the residence is located in the eastern section along Cactus Road, while the barn is situated in the western half, within a dirt and gravel field. Visibility throughout most of the property was limited due to dense, mostly non-native brush, gravel, structures, and hardscape. No archaeological sites or isolates were identified during the survey. One historic address, 2380 Cactus Road, was identified during the survey. A preliminary review of the structure's potential significance is recommended prior to its removal.

#### *Evaluation*

Based upon the results of the survey and records search, no archaeological resources have been identified on the subject property and no further investigations are necessary as part of this survey process.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The City of San Diego typically requires two tasks for an archaeological study of this nature: assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no evidence of any archaeological cultural resources was identified within the property during the survey. However, due to the presence of recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area, the potential exists that buried cultural deposits may be present under the current landscaping, gravel, hardscape, and structure currently located within the property. Based upon the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits or artifacts, archaeological and Native American monitoring of any earth-moving activities associated with the demolition of the existing structure is recommended for the Lumina II Project.

## VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

## DATE

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: October 2017
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: October 2017
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: October 2017
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: October 2017
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Attachment D) References (Attachment A)	

## VIII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.



Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator

February 19, 2019

Date

**IX. ATTACHMENT A**

**References**

**Resumes**



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# Brian F. Smith, MA

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## Education

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Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California 1982

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California 1975

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	1977–Present Poway, California
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Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

## Professional Accomplishments

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These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

**Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs:** Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and



Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSa recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—including project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

## Reports/Papers

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Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.



- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

# Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

## Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa-ca.com



## Education

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Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

## Professional Memberships

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Register of Professional Archaeologists	Society of Primitive Technology
Society for California Archaeology	Lithic Studies Society
Society for American Archaeology	California Preservation Foundation
California Council for the Promotion of History	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

## Experience

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Senior Project Archaeologist	June 2017–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Poway, California

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist	2009–2017
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Orange, California

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher	2009
City of Riverside Modernism Survey	Riverside, California

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer	2005, 2008–2009
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside	Riverside, California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

## Reports/Papers

---

- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.
- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

## Presentations

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- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

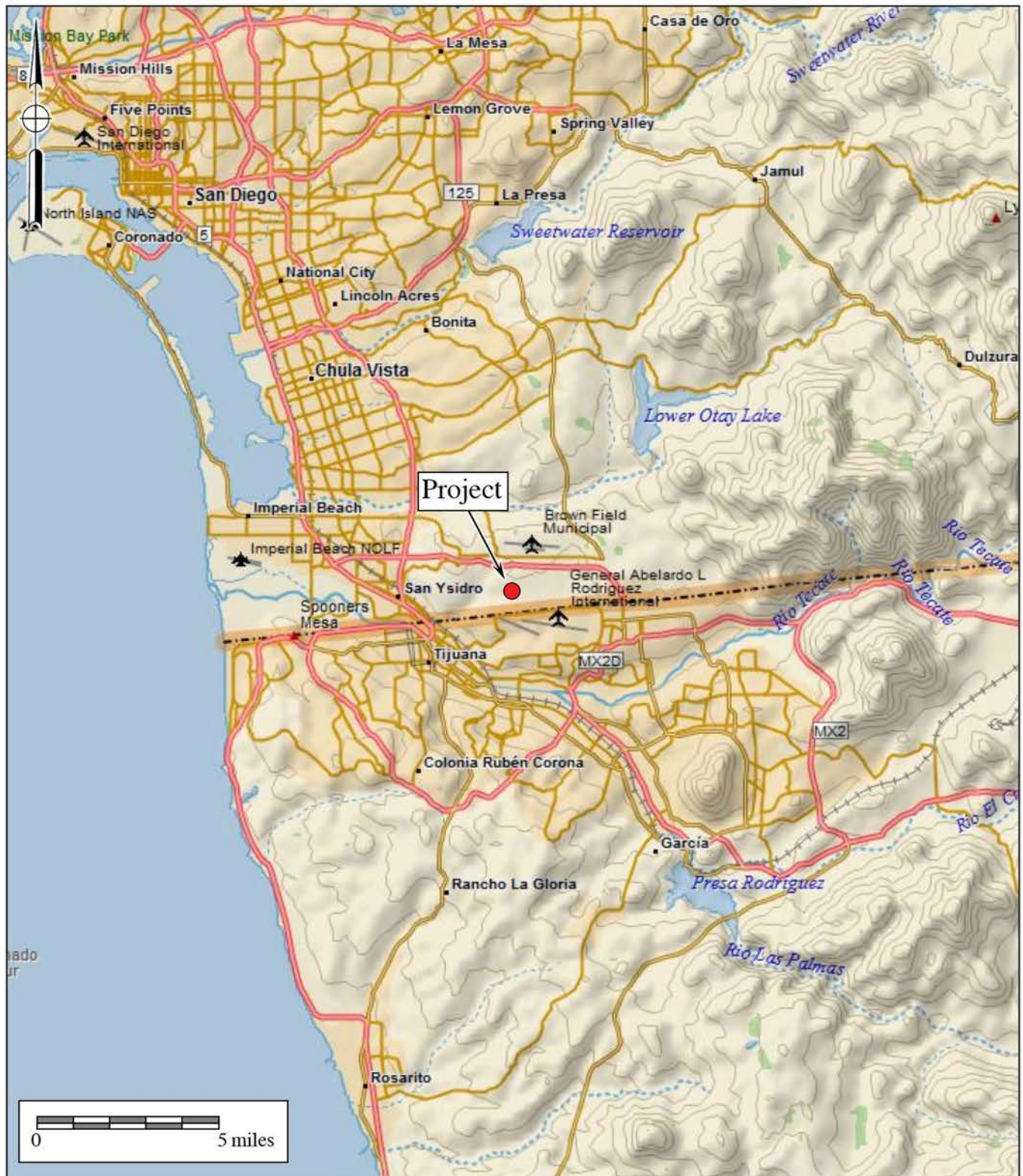
- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining Olivella Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

**X. ATTACHMENT B**

**Project Maps:**

**General Location Map  
USGS Project Location Map  
800' Scale City Engineering Map  
Site Plan**

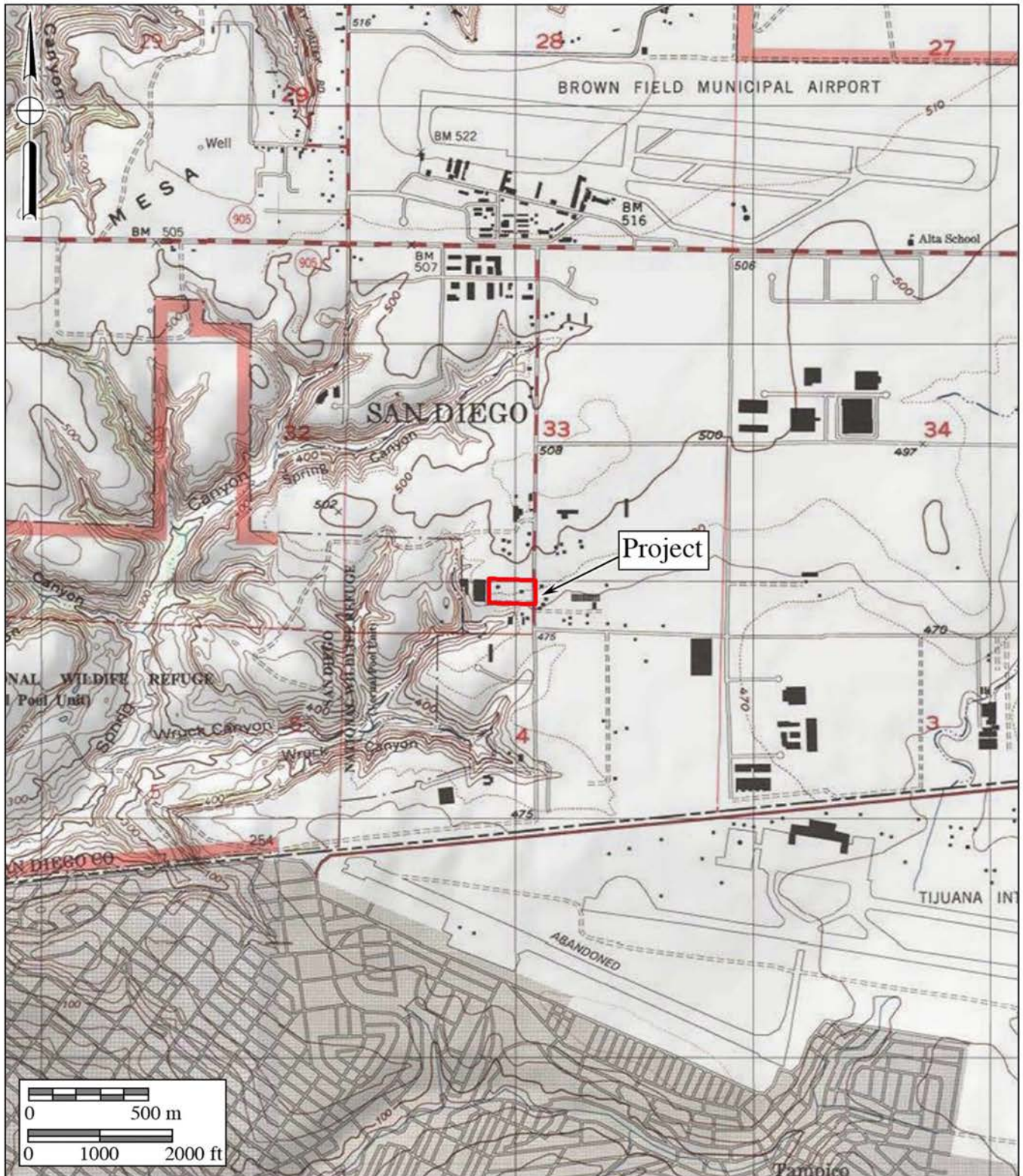




**Figure 1**  
**General Location Map**  
 The Lumina II Project  
 DeLorme (1:250,000)





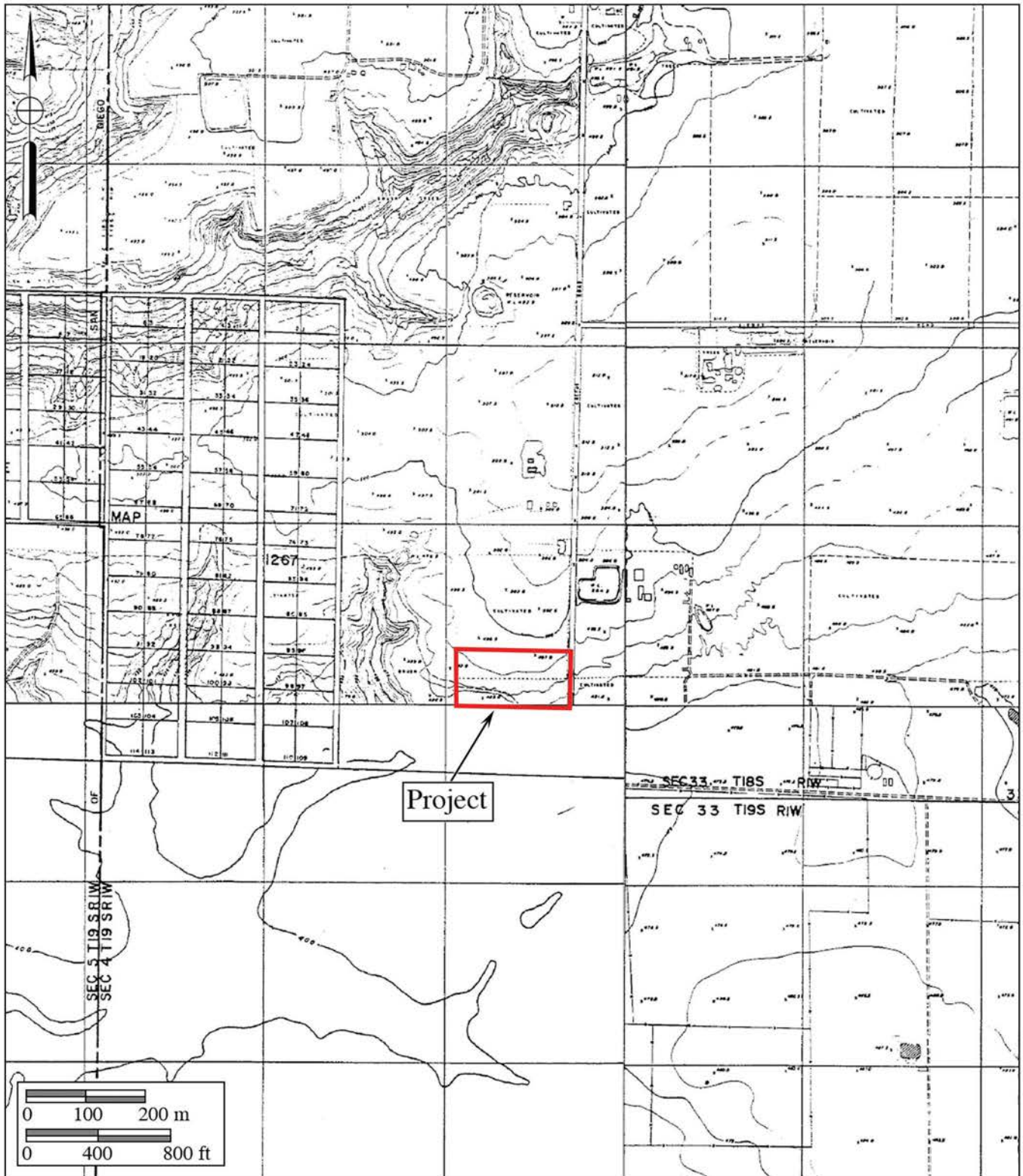


**Figure 2**  
**Project Location Map**  
 The Lumina II Project

USGS Imperial Beach and Otay Mesa Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)







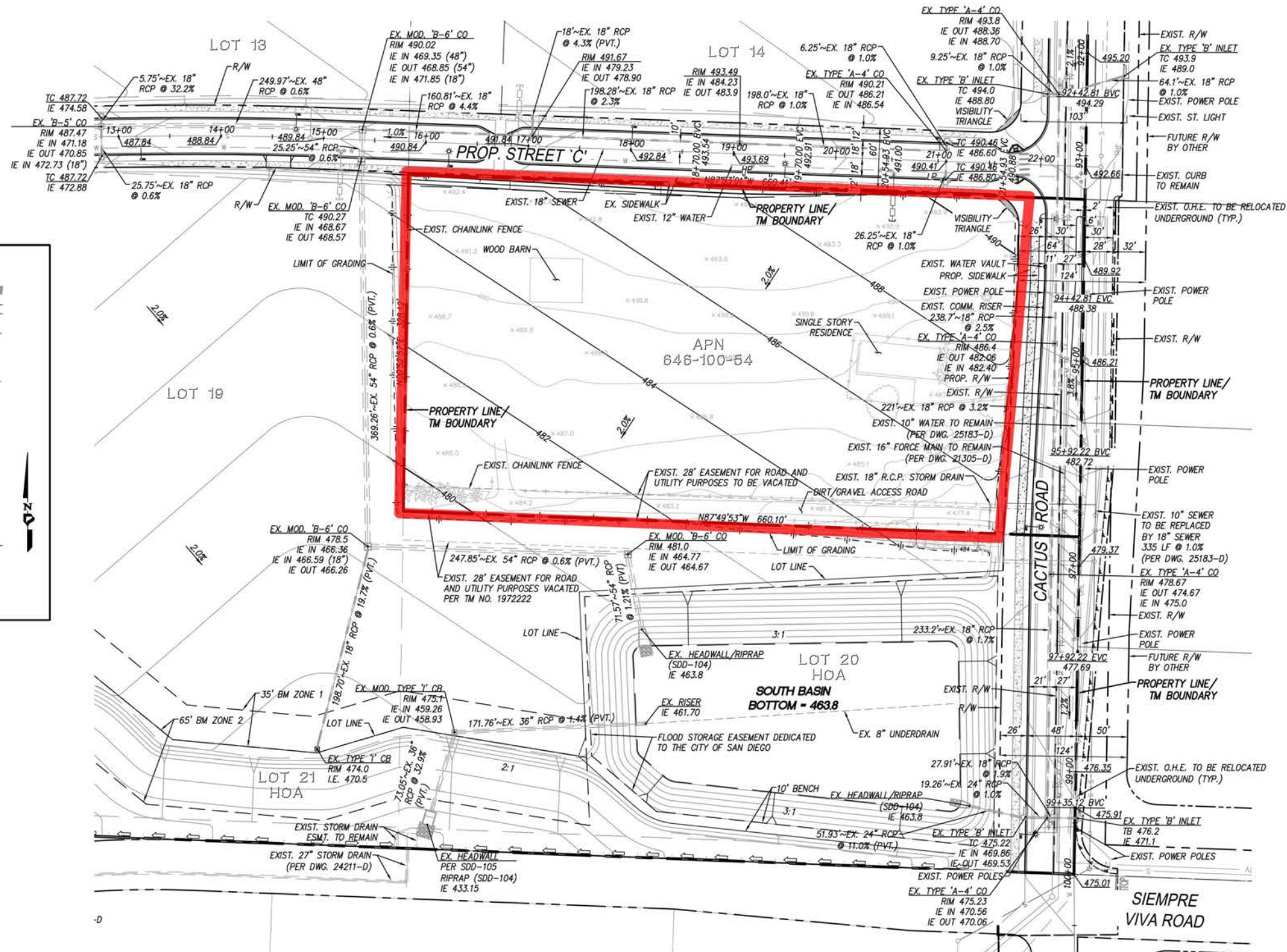
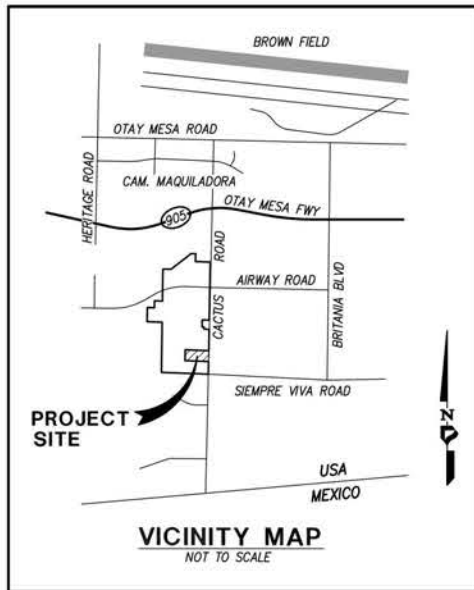
**Figure 3**  
**Project Location Map**  
 The Lumina II Project

Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map





# LUMINA II TENTATIVE MAP NO.



**Legend**

Project Boundary

0 120 ft



**Figure 4**  
**Site Plan**  
The Lumina II Project

**XI. ATTACHMENT C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**



South Coastal Information Center  
San Diego State University  
5500 Campanile Drive  
San Diego, CA 92182-5320  
Office: (619) 594-5682  
www.scic.org  
nick@scic.org

## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** Brian F. Smith and Associates

**Company Representative** Kris Reinicke

**Date Processed:** 11/14/2017

**Project Identification:** Lumina #17-202

**Search Radius:** 1 mile

**Historical Resources:**

YES

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

**Previous Survey Report Boundaries:**

YES

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

**Historic Addresses:**

YES

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

**Historic Maps:**

YES

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	2404
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	221
Address-Mapped Shape	yes
Digital Database Records:	5
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	530

**XII. ATTACHMENT D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**





## **Brian F. Smith & Associates**

**Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting**

October 11, 2017

For: Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Kris Reinicke, M.S.  
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.  
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: Lumina (Project No. 17-202). This project is a cultural resource study requested by the City of San Diego for development of 93.4 acres of land. The project area is located south of the 905 Freeway and west of Cactus Road in Otay Mesa, in the City of San Diego, CA. The project is located in Township 18 south, Range 01 west, Section 33, in the USGS *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa* Quadrangles. A copy of the project map showing the project area has been included for the processing of this request.

Sincerely,

Kris Reinicke, M.S.  
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist  
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129  
Phone: 858-484-0915  
Email: [kris@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:kris@bfsa-ca.com)

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa*, California, topographic maps with project area delineated.

Sacred Lands File Request Form

**Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**  
\*915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 \* Sacramento, CA 95814 \* (916) 653-4082 \*  
(916) 657-5390 – Fax \* nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Lumina

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: *Imperial Beach and Otay Mesa*

Township: 18S Range: 01W Section: 33

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Kris Reinicke

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

Phone: 858-484-0915

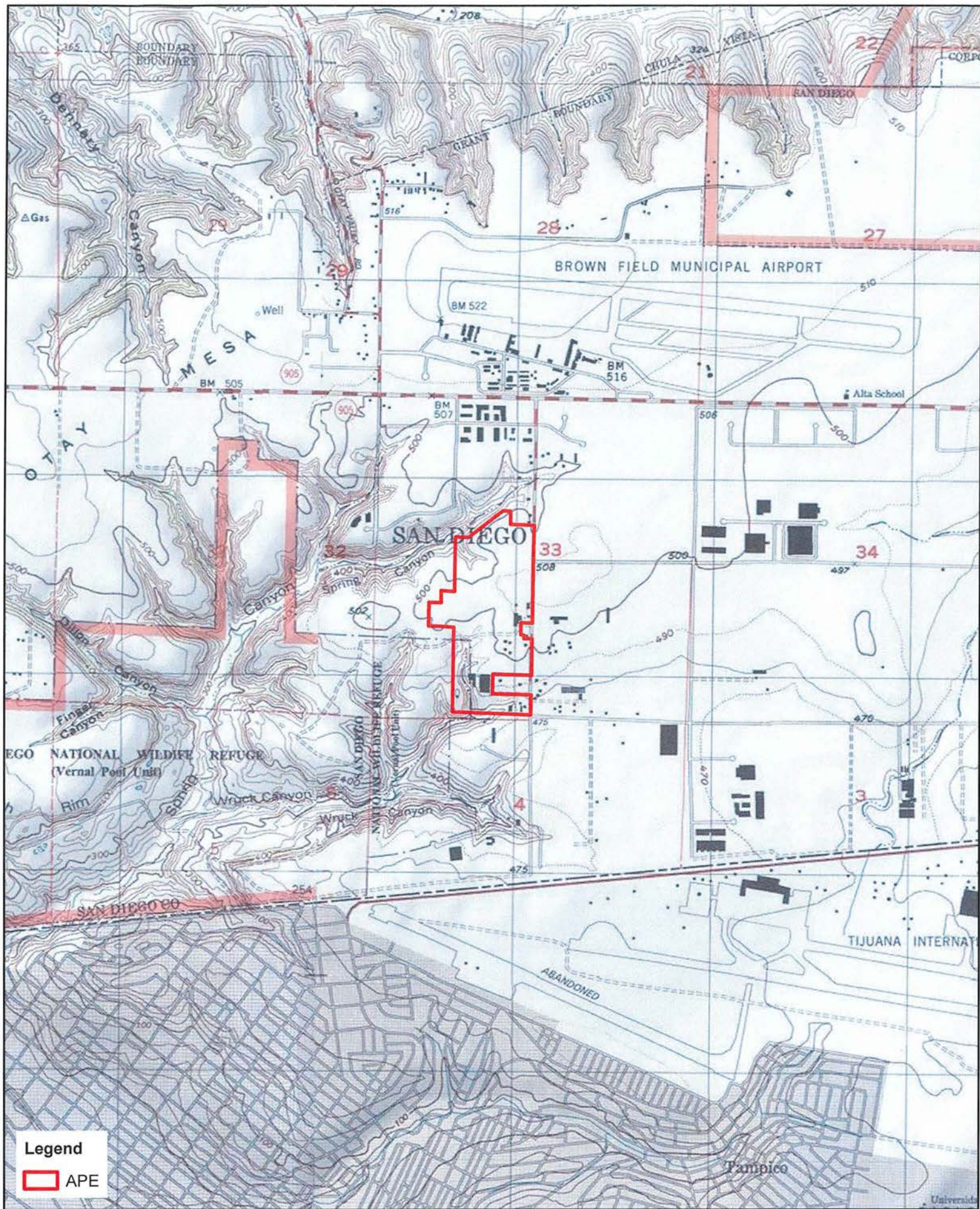
Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: kris@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

This records search is for my company's project: Lumina (Project No. 17-202). This project is a cultural resource study requested by the City of San Diego for development of 93.4 acres of land. The project area is located south of the 905 Freeway and west of Cactus Road in Otay Mesa, in the City of San Diego, CA. The project is located in Township 18 south, Range 01 west, Section 33, in the USGS *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa* Quadrangles. A copy of the project map showing the project area has been included for the processing of this request.





0 1,000 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Location Map  
The Lumina Project  
USGS Imperial Beach and Otay Mesa Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

10-10-2017



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710



October 11, 2017

Kris Reinicke  
Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: kris@bfsa-ca.com

RE: Proposed Lumina Project, City of San Diego; Imperial Beach and Otay Mesa USGS  
Quadrangles, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Reinicke:

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst  
(916) 373-3714

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
10/11/2017**

***Barona Group of the Capitan Grande***

Edwin Romero, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA, 92040  
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612  
Fax: (619) 443-0681  
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Campo Band of Mission Indians***

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046  
Fax: (619) 478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Ewilaapaay Tribal Office***

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Kumeyaay

***Ewilaapaay Tribal Office***

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315  
Fax: (619) 445-9126

Kumeyaay

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 507  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694  
cjlinton73@aol.com

Kumeyaay

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

Virgil Perez, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 130  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845  
Fax: (760) 765-0320

Kumeyaay

***Inaja Band of Mission Indians***

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson  
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.  
Escondido, CA, 92025  
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628  
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Kumeyaay

***Jamul Indian Village***

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785  
Fax: (619) 669-4817

Kumeyaay

***Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians***

Carmen Lucas,  
P.O. Box 775  
Pine Valley, CA, 91962  
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

Kumeyaay

***La Posta Band of Mission Indians***

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

***La Posta Band of Mission Indians***

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Kumeyaay

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation***

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lumina Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
10/11/2017**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957  
nickmepa@yahoo.com

Kumeyaay

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission  
Indians**

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson  
P.O Box 270  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818  
Fax: (760) 782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Kumeyaay

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission  
Indians**

Mario Morales, Cultural  
Resources Representative  
PMB 366 35008 Pala Temecula  
Rd.  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Phone: (760) 622 - 1336

Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission  
Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission  
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935  
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613  
Fax: (619) 445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Robert Welch, Chairperson  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Julie Hagen,  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337  
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lumina Project, San Diego County.



October 13, 2017

Alexis M. Vargas  
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Vargas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in Otay Mesa, California, and includes the development of 93.4 acres of land. The project area can be found south of the 905 Freeway and west of Cactus Road in Otay Mesa, in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in Section 33 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic quadrangles (Township 18 South, Range 7 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Lumina Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Allen E. Lawson  
Chairperson  
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 365  
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Lawson:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Angela Elliott Santos  
Chairperson  
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation  
P.O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Elliott Santos:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Carmen Lucas  
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 775  
Pine Valley, California 91962

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Lucas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated





October 13, 2017

Clint Linton  
Director of Cultural Resources  
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
P.O. Box 507  
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Linton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

October 13, 2017

Cody J. Martinez  
Chairperson  
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Martinez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Edwin Romero  
Chairperson  
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, California 92040

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Romero:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Erica Pinto  
Chairperson  
Jamul Indian Village  
P.O. Box 612  
Jamul, California 91935

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Ernest Pingleton  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Gwendolyn Parada  
Chairperson  
La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Parada:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Javaughn Miller  
Tribal Administrator  
La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
8 Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Miller:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Jim McPherson  
Manager  
San Pasqual Economic Development Agency  
P.O. Box 10  
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. McPherson:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated





Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

October 13, 2017

John Flores  
Environmental Coordinator  
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 365  
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Flores:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Julie Hagen  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Hagen:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in Otay Mesa, California, and includes the development of 93.4 acres of land. The project area can be found south of the 905 Freeway and west of Cactus Road in Otay Mesa, in the city of San Diego, California. Specifically, this project is located in Section 33 of the USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic quadrangles (Township 18 South, Range 7 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Lisa Cumper  
Secretary/Treasurer  
Jamul Indian Village  
P.O. Box 612  
Jamul, California 91935

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Cumper:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

October 13, 2017

Lisa Haws  
Cultural Resources Manager  
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
1 Kwaaypaay Court  
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Haws:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Mariah Banares  
Administrative Assistant  
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 365  
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Banares:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Mario Morales  
Cultural Resources Representative  
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians  
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB 366  
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Morales:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Michael Garcia  
Vice Chairperson  
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Garcia:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

October 13, 2017

Nick Elliott  
Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation  
P.O. Box 1302  
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated





October 13, 2017

Ralph Goff  
Chairperson  
Campo Band of Mission Indians  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1  
Campo, California 91906

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Goff:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Ray Teran  
Grant Writer/Administrator  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Teran:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Rebecca Osuna  
Chairperson  
Inaja Band of Mission Indians  
2005 South Escondido Boulevard  
Escondido, California 92025

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Osuna:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Robert Pinto  
Chairperson  
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Robert Welch  
Chairperson  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Welch:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



October 13, 2017

Virgil Oyos  
Chairperson  
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 270  
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Oyos:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

October 13, 2017

Virgil Perez  
Chairperson  
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
P.O. Box 130  
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Perez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist  
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Imperial Beach* and *Otay Mesa, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



# VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O. Box 908  
Alpine, CA 91903  
#1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA 91901

October 16, 2017

Phone: 6194453810  
Fax: 6194455337  
viejas.com

Tracy A. Stropes  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

**RE: Lumina Project**

Dear Mr. Stropes,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to the Kumeyaay Nation. We recommend that you notify the:

Jamul Indian Village  
P.O. Box 612  
Jamul, Ca 91935

Additionally, we request, as appropriate, the following:

- All NEPA/CEQA/NAGPRA laws be followed
- Immediately contact Jamul on any changes or inadvertent discoveries.

Thank you for your collaboration and support in preserving our Tribal cultural resources. I look forward to hearing from you. Please call me at 619-659-2312 or Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314, or email, [rteran@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:rteran@viejas-nsn.gov) or [epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov), for scheduling. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Ray Teran, Resource Management  
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

Cc: Jamul

From: **Lisa Cumper** [lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov](mailto:lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov)  
Subject: Re: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, Otay Mesa  
Date: October 26, 2017 at 12:32 PM  
To: [Naconsult@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:Naconsult@bfsa-ca.com) [naconsult@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:naconsult@bfsa-ca.com)

---

Hi Tracy,

Yes, all of Otay is a huge lithic scatter.

Thank you,

Lisa

Respectfully,



*Lisa K. Cumper*  
*Tribal Office Assistant/  
Cultural Resource Manager /  
Tribal Liaison*  
Jamul Indian Village of California

P.O. Box 612, Jamul CA 91935  
desk: 619.669.4855  
cell: 619.928.8689  
fax: 619.669.4817

email: [lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov](mailto:lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov)  
web: [www.jamulindianvillage.com](http://www.jamulindianvillage.com)

On Fri, Oct 13, 2017 at 3:18 PM, [Naconsult@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:Naconsult@bfsa-ca.com) <[naconsult@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:naconsult@bfsa-ca.com)> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please see the attached request for information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Lumina Project, City of San Diego, California.

Should you have any questions or require any further information from us, you may contact myself or Brian Smith at [\(858\) 484-0915](tel:(858)484-0915).

Sincerely,

Mr. Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Senior Project Archaeologist  
[tstropes@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:tstropes@bfsa-ca.com)  
[naconsult@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:naconsult@bfsa-ca.com)

December 11, 2017

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA  
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Rd, Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Lumina Project, Otay Mesa

Dear Ms. Stropes,

The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians had received your letter in regards to the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Tribal Chairman Allen Lawson.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project articulated in your letter does not fall within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation. In addition, it is beyond the boundaries of territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). It is, however, in close proximity to the Reservation and information generated would likely be useful to better understanding regional culture and history. Therefore, we request, as a courtesy, if we could be informed as the project progresses and would appreciate being kept on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation of that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Furthermore, if the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we do request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

Finally, we recommend that San Pasqual Cultural Monitors be present on-site during all survey and all ground-disturbing activities. Please contact us and we will work with you to identify appropriately trained individuals.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you in future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-310-6697 or by email at [johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org](mailto:johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org). You can also contact our office by telephone at 760-651-5143 or by email at [spenviromental@sanpasqualtribe.org](mailto:spenviromental@sanpasqualtribe.org).

Sincerely,



John Flores

Environmental Director



San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE SAN PASQUAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO **JOHN FLORES** AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO SAN PASQUAL TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ALLEN LAWSON.